

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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NEW YORK
EDITION

Entered at Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. III. No. 286. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$3.00 per year.
Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1926

290 PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

The Passaic Strikers Have Their Bit--- YOU MUST DO YOURS!

FOR eleven long months, almost a year, the Passaic textile workers have been battling against the millionaire mill owners of that city. For eleven months they have been fighting for the right to organize and deal collectively with the bosses. For eleven months they have resisted the attempts of the textile barons to slash wages and reduce the living standards of the textile workers. They have faced police clubs, tear gas bombs, jail, ley streams of water and starvation for themselves and their families. They faced these hardships without a whimper. With the surrender of the Botany Worsted Mills, they have practically won their struggle. They have stemmed the tide of wage cuts. They have opened up a new chapter in the history of the unorganized workers of America.

But the Passaic strike is but the beginning of the movement among the millions of unorganized workers in this country—in the rubber, textile, mining, metal, auto and large scale industries. The message of organization must be carried to them. It must be carried to the most advanced elements, to the most class conscious workers in these industries, to the militants, to those who will be the natural leaders of the movement for the organization of the unorganized—to the readers of THE DAILY WORKER.

Shall The DAILY WORKER be forced to quit at this critical time? Shall The DAILY WORKER leave the field when the work has just begun? No honest, intelligent worker will permit this to happen. Do for The DAILY WORKER, the organ of the unorganized, what the Passaic strikers have done for the organized textile workers. Carry the message of Passaic to every unorganized industry. Send your donation now to keep The DAILY WORKER. Send it NOW!

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE ku klux klan has been flattered by the sincerest form of that art, namely, imitation. Little klans are springing up all over the land. Local klans, that are content with masking an honest dollar and leaving high politics alone. One of those altruistic klaverns is run by one Leanda Caldwell, Montgomery, Alabama. A small poster issued by Leanda is before me.

THE planks in her platform are as follows: Secession (she does not say from what) the south for southerners only; confiscate all property, paying southerners tax-assessed value in 50 years; transport Negroes elsewhere, giving them one-fourth movable property; co-operation without association; work seven hours a day for an average of \$7 a day; labor checks instead of money; each colony as near self-supporting as possible; the south importing and exporting nothing.

THAT'S Leanda's position, and she can start a klavern in our own community on a commission basis by buying a charter from Leanda for the small sum of five dollars. Leanda missed something. She should have declared war on Mexico on the ground that our southern neighbor was not sufficiently cultured to belong to the family of nations.

THERE is a serious rift in the royal court of Roumania's cigar government. Premier Bratianu, the real ruler of the country has made a political (continued on page 5).

New Panama Treaty.

BALBOA, Panama, Dec. 15.—The new treaty between Panama and the United States is ready to be submitted to the assembly by President Chiriquí.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

BIG LABOR CONFERENCE TO HELP ESTABLISH THE DAILY WORKER IN NEW YORK CITY IN JANUARY, 1927

AN imposing delegation of representatives of labor and fraternal organizations is expected at the New York conference for establishing The DAILY WORKER in New York. This conference will take place on Friday evening, December 17, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street. The conference will take decisive steps for the removal of the paper, which is expected to take place during the middle part of January, 1927.

Left wing leaders have long felt the want of an English labor daily in the great metropolis. The publicity field has until now been left entirely in the hands of either the foreign-language dailies, the right wing sheets or the capitalist press. This has created a powerful obstacle to the progress of the left wing. The establishment of The DAILY WORKER in New York is therefore welcomed on every hand.

Commenting upon the coming of The DAILY WORKER to New York, Ben Gold, the well-known leader of

COURT SAYS SEGREGATION OF NEGROES BY ORDINANCE IN INDIANAPOLIS ILLEGAL

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15.—The city segregation ordinance, passed by the city council here to force Negroes to live in certain districts only, was declared unconstitutional by the Indiana circuit court. The court based its decision on a previous decision of the United States supreme court in a similar case in Louisville, Ky., in 1917.

Indianapolis Negroes were led in their fight on the Jim Crow ordinance by the National Association for the Advance of Colored People.

POLICE CALLED TO STOP FUR UNION MEETING

Gold Not Allowed to Speak

NOCKELS INFORMS POLICE.

Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, called the police department from his office on Tuesday and said:

"There is a Communist agitator here by the name of Gold who is disrupting the labor movement and we want you to attend to him. He is going to speak tomorrow night at the Odd Fellows Hall on Albany and 12th street."

Nockels then turned to some right wingers of the Furriers' Union who had been in conversation with him and said: "That's the best I can do for you."

Police and gangsters broke up a special meeting of the Fur Workers' Union called a week ago while International President Shachtman was present for the purpose of hearing Ben Gold, chairman of the New York Joint Board of the union.

No sooner had the meeting been called to order than Milstein, a right winger and former business agent, struck the chairman and knocked him down. Great disorder resulted and while the meeting was in an uproar police and gangsters rushed in and, after considerable fighting had taken place, the police closed the meeting.

Police and Right Wing.

That there had been a mobilization of right wing slugs to stop the meeting with the aid of the police was evident from the presence of a number of strong-arm men from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Green of the Painters' Union and others.

The police told a number of officers of the union before the meeting that they had been informed that some "reds" were to be present and that there was bound to be trouble.

After the meeting had been stopped the progressive fur workers met at Freiheit Hall, formed a defense association and took up a preliminary collection of \$87.50.

The executive board of the union meets tonight and at this meeting it is said that charges will be preferred against the individuals who were responsible for the disorder.

KOLLANTAY ARRIVES IN MEXICO WITH LIBRARY, BUT SMALL WARDROBE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15.—In striking contrast with Queen Marie of Roumania, Madame Alexandra Kollantay arrived here from Vera Cruz in an ordinary coach, with two trunks, in which more space was devoted to her library than to her wardrobe. The books she brought with her on her mission as ambassador of the Soviet Union to Mexico are in six or more languages.

She was met at the station by a mixed group. A representative of the foreign office gave her the official welcome of the republic and escorted her to her hotel.

GANGSTERS AND POLICE ATTACK N. Y. UNIONISTS

Five Arrested, Many Hurt as 6,000 March

BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—President Sigman, over the heads of the strike committee and the joint board, has agreed with the jobbers to submit their demand for reorganization of their shops to arbitration. The arbitrators who will pass on this vital matter are Professor Lind Rogers, Judge Shankop and Colonel Leinman.

By SYLVAN A. POLLOCK.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Five women were arrested and scores of other cloakmakers were brutally beaten by mounted policemen, patrolmen, detectives of the Industrial Squad, and gangsters of the Sigman-Beckerman machine at the gigantic demonstration of 6,000 workers held here to protest the demand of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union general executive board that left wing strike leaders immediately abdicated.

Police protection of right wing gangsters resulted in many casualties among the left wing ranks, both at the beginning of the demonstration at the national office of the union, 3 West 16th St. and when it wound up outside the Jewish Daily Forward building, 175 East Broadway.

Gangster Attack.

After the police had forced the main body of the demonstrators to leave the vicinity of the national office, 30 gangsters swooped from the hallway and pounced upon the remaining workers, and what had been a peaceful demonstration became a mob scene of milling men and women, with date syringes, hats thrown in the air, shooting torn, and faces and bodies bruised.

The police chased herding the mass of protesting strikers into side streets, and ran up to the scene of battle. Then, instead of assisting the attacked cloakmakers, they came to the defense of the strong-arm men, hitting right and left with their nightsticks, lacerating the heads and faces of men and women, and dislocating arms and legs.

Black, blue and bloody, the participants in the struggle were rescued by the rest of their fellow-workers, who again massed outside the national offices. Additional policemen were called, and the workers were forced to move on.

Move to Forward Bldg.

Assaults by gangsters and police began again when the 6,000 cloak makers gathered outside the Jewish Daily Forward building, 175 East Broadway. Mounted policemen, who had been waiting there since 10 o'clock in the morning, charged the singing, jeering and boozing crowd, trampling on many, and injuring scores of others with nightsticks and billy clubs.

From the side-streets came detectives of the Industrial Squad and gangsters furnished by "Mussolini" Beckerman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Blackjack were wielded as freely as nightsticks and revolver butts, felling many of the demonstrators.

For 15 minutes the turmoil kept the lower east side in an uproar. The arrival of a police official resulted in the calling off of the strong-arm men, and mounted cops came to charge the crowd and disperse it.

Ambulances Called.

Ambulances from St. Vincent's and Broad Street Hospitals were called, and a number of men and women were removed. Many others were treated, but the police, to avoid incriminating explanations, made no record of many of the casualties.

Then a patrol wagon was summoned from the Clinton street police station and five women were locked up charged with disorderly conduct. Their "disorderly conduct" was an attempt to defend themselves from

(Continued on page 2.)

Kuusinen Assails Pessimism of the Opposition; Kameneff Also Speaks

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 15.—Kuusinen, member of the Executive of the Communist International, spoke before the twenty-second session of the plenum of that body on the question of the Russian opposition. He emphasized that all Communist parties feel the necessity of supporting the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and are unanimously opposed to the opposition of Zinoviev, Kameneff and Trotsky.

The lack of principle of the block of Zinoviev and Trotsky will be its own undoing, he declared. But contrary to expectation

(Continued on page 2.)

The Police in Labor Struggles

WHEN the secretary of a central labor body calls upon the police, with whom he has connection because of the support of open shop politicians of the capitalist parties, to aid in breaking up a meeting of a union regularly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the local central body, it is a matter of grave concern for the entire labor movement.

Yet this is what Secretary Edward Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor did on Tuesday, according to reliable information which has come to us, in connection with a regular meeting of the Furriers' Union.

Even if this information were not in our possession the presence of the police at the meeting, the statements they made before the meeting to responsible union officials and their subsequent actions, are proof that they had been ordered to the scene by superior officers who had been advised of the meeting, knew of the purposes of the right wing and were prepared to co-operate with it to the extent of keeping the highest officer of the largest section of the union from speaking.

The unity of the right wing in the needle trades and other sections of the labor movement with the police is now a proven fact. Whence comes this unity with a "special body of armed men" who are the instrument of the enemies of labor in every strike?

Such unity can come only by reason of a compact with the bosses—bosses who realize that the worker-employer co-operation policy of the right wing is good for them and bad for the workers and as a consequence are only too willing to lend their police to aid in crushing the left wing and the Communists who are struggling to maintain the unions as fighting weapons of the working class.

Every sincere worker will repudiate the policy followed by the Chicago labor officialdom in breaking up a meeting of a union regularly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The police are the servants of the bosses and their government.

Whoever unites with them, or solicits their aid in union struggles, places himself in the same category.

WEISBORD SPEAKS ON LESSONS OF PASSAIC STRIKE HERE TONIGHT

"The Passaic Strike and What It Means to the American Workers" will be the subject of a talk by Albert Weisbord, well-known leader of the Passaic textile strike, now within sight of victory. The meeting will be held at Mirror Hall, 1136 N. Western Ave., tonight at 8 p. m.

The strike of the 16,000 textile workers that Weisbord organized and led in its most critical period is one of the marvels of American working class solidarity and fortitude. It was a struggle in a field traditionally anti-union and waged in the face of an entrenched industry. The lessons of this struggle that Weisbord will draw tonight are of inestimable value to the workers' movement. The meeting is attracting unusual interest in trade union circles and a large attendance is assured.

Other Dates.

From Chicago Weisbord will continue on his tour to the northwest. His itinerary includes the following cities:

Kenosha, Wis., Wednesday, Dec. 15, German American Hall, 665 Grand Avenue.

Chicago, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western and Division.

Gary, Ind., Saturday, Dec. 18.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, Dec. 19, Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut Streets.

St. Paul, Monday, Dec. 20, Labor Temple, 416 N. Franklin St.

Minneapolis, Minn., Tuesday, Dec. 21, Unitarian Church, 8th and LaSalle.

Superior, Wis., Wednesday, Dec. 22, Tower Hall, corner Tower and 13th.

Duluth, Minn., Thursday, Dec. 23, Liberty Hall, 22 Ave. North and Superior Streets.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 28.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

Who Can Save Sacco and Vanzetti?

By JAMES P. CANNON.

THE Sacco-Vanzetti case is at a

turning point. Legally speaking, it

now rests on another appeal to the

Massachusetts state supreme court

from the latest decision of Judge

Thayer refusing a new trial. But

speaking from a more fundamental

standpoint, that is, from the stand-

point of the class struggle, the issue

really hangs on developments taking

place within the Sacco-Vanzetti move-

ment which embraces many workers of various creeds.

Signed Statement.

Weisbord had signed a statement

issued by the so-called "committee for

the preservation of the trade unions,"

calling for the expulsion of Communists and militants from the unions.

The following action taken by the

local was communicated to Weisbord,

the above-mentioned committee

(Continued on page 2.)

It is therefore necessary to discuss openly the conflicting policies which are bound up with different objectives.

One policy is the policy of the class struggle. It puts the center of gravity in the protest movement of the workers of America and the world. It puts all faith in the power of the masses and no faith whatever in the justice of the courts. While favoring all possible legal proceedings, it calls for agitation, publicity, demonstrations—organized protest on a national and international scale. It calls for unity and solidarity of all workers on this burning issue, regardless of conflicting views on other questions. This is what has prevented the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti so far. Its goal is nothing less than their triumphant vindication and liberation.

BORAH TO MEET WITH STRIKERS IN WASHINGTON

Strike Prisoners Face Sorry Christmas

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 15.—Senator Borah will hold a conference on the situation in the Passaic textile strike district with a committee which is leaving for Washington today to meet the senator tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock. The committee will include Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the governor of Pennsylvania; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers; Gustave Deak and Ellen Dawson, president and financial secretary of Local 1603 of the U. T. W.; W. Jett Lauck, of Washington, and Mercer G. Johnson, of Baltimore.

Senator Borah will discuss with the committee the reopening of the question of an investigation of the textile industry. Negotiations for further settlements with mill owners of the textile strike district will also be discussed. It is expected that the committee will arrange with Senator Borah for a mass meeting to be held in New York soon, at which he will be the principal speaker.

Strike Prisoners Face Sorry Xmas.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 15.—Eleven men in the Passaic textile strike district are going to have a sorry Christmas if help doesn't come to them very quickly. These are the prisoners that have been held in the Bergen county and Passaic county jails since the week of September 20 on evidence presented only by the police. No charges have been brought against the eleven men by any other persons.

The hatred which the police feel toward the strikers for the nationwide publicity given to the general clubbing tactics of officers of the law is exceedingly bitter. The strikers need legal help and need it badly. Eighty cases are pending on appeal. Picket line arrests mostly on imaginary charges take place continually.

It is to take care of all this work that the Joint Committee for Passaic Defense was established by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense. This committee has started a national campaign to raise funds for the legal defense of the textile strikers. They want to get the eleven men now in jail out on bail before Christmas, if possible.

Hertz Asks City to Abolish Streetcars and Use Busses Only

John Hertz, president of the Chicago Motor Coach company and head of the Yellow cab interests, has urged the city council to abolish the surface lines in Chicago and give the bus company a franchise to take over all of the street transportation in the city. Hertz offered to place 4,000 motor coaches in operation to care for all of the transportation needs. If the streetcars are abandoned and the car tracks torn up, he also offered to reduce the bus fare from 10 cents to 7 cents, and give the entire system to the city after 20 years.

The proposal is to be considered by the council. A settlement in Chicago's transportation problem must be made soon, as the surface line contracts expire Jan. 31.

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(The Radical Magazine)

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BY B. LIBER

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CALIFORNIA OFFICIAL GETS AFTER COMPANIES VIOLATING WAGE LAWS

SAN FRANCISCO—Labor Commissioner Walter G. Mathewson is seeking to enforce strictly the semi-monthly wage law, which he says is being flagrantly flouted by many corporations, resulting in crews of workers being left stranded while their pay is illegally held up.

He cites the case of a crew of 91 workers in Shasta county, stranded, when \$7,000 in wages was due them; a crew of 25 in Plumas county, with \$2,000 in unpaid wages; 27 workers in Calaveras county with \$3,200 due; 34 men in San Mateo county from whom \$4,000 was withheld in wages; and five men in Sonoma county, waiting for \$1,500.

In all these cases, both civil and criminal actions are being taken by the labor bureau, and the commissioner will ask for jail sentence in the case of several offenders who are "repeaters," having before left their crews stranded.

TEARFUL PLEA FOR ACQUITTAL MADE BY HOGAN

Seeks to Win Case by Jurors' Emotions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Stage tactics, designed to sway the emotions of the jury, were used by the defense of Albert B. Fall and E. L. Doheny, described by their attorney as "two poor old men," in the final arguments in the naval oil lease conspiracy trial here.

Charges Persecution.

Frank J. Hogan, chief defense counsel, attacked the government attorneys as being "unfair and cruel," charging they were "persecuting these two patriots for political reasons."

"Is Doheny a crook?" asked Hogan, past master in giving emotional pleas in court. "Would Doheny stoop so low as to bribe a cabinet officer in order that he might cheat and swindle the man who was his friend and the country that he loves. In the name of God, use your ideas of decency and honesty, give us as quick as the law allows, the only answer that can be made to that charge," he pleaded.

Tells of 'Motherly' Mrs. Doheny.

Hogan painted for the jury the fine and motherly nature of Mrs. Doheny and the son "who was offered as a sacrifice to war," to play upon their sympathy.

* * *

Won't Give "War" Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary of Navy Wilbur declined to produce in court at the Fall-Doheny trial the Japanese "war scare" reports which E. L. Doheny said prompted him to bid for the Elk Hills and Pearl Harbor oil contracts.

The reports were made by Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves in 1921.

Wilbur said he deemed them to be of a "confidential nature, disclosure of which would be injurious to the government, and harmful to the welfare of the people."

Frank J. Hogan, defense counsel, did not press him and Wilbur was excused without cross-examination.

Pittsburgh Class on Organization to Meet

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 15.—The second lecture on "Organization" will be given by Comrade A. Jakira next Friday, Dec. 17, at 8 p. m., at the party headquarters, 805 James street, N. S., Pittsburgh.

The first lecture was devoted entirely to the structure of the Communist International and was repeated twice. The second lecture will deal with the structure of the Workers (Communist) Party and its relation to the Communist International.

The first lecture has shown more than anything else that the class on organization is most timely in this city, and every active comrade is expected to take part in the course, which will last for about eight months. The class will meet regularly every Friday evening.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG GERMAN NAVAL CREWS IS HINT OF COMING MUTINY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—While the petty officer who attempted to blow up the battleship Schleswig-Holstein has been declared mentally unsound, his act may lead to improvement in conditions among the crews. Dissatisfaction is great, and when the motion picture censors were recently passing on the Russian film, "Armored Cruiser Potemkin," naval officers opposed its being shown, on the ground that it might easily tempt German sailors to mutiny.

Recently there were a number of cases of poisoning among naval crews, due to the serving of bad meat, and conditions generally have been deplorable.

GANGSTERS AND POLICE ATTACK N. Y. UNIONISTS

5 Arrested, Many Hurt as 6,000 March

(Continued from page 1)

the nightsticks of the police and the blackjack of the gangsters.

Those arrested were: Grace Seidman, 73 East 105th St., Bertha Code, 1350 Lyman Place, the Bronx, Rose Kuntz, 946 Leggett avenue, the Bronx, Ross Cohen, 35 E. 155th St., the Bronx, Rose Sweet, 14 Clinton St.

Pressers Plan Protest.

The demonstration was planned at the meeting of Local 35, the Pressers' Union, held the previous night at Manhattan Lyceum. Following the announcement of Joseph Goresky, manager of Local 35, of the decision of the general executive board to demand the resignation of left wing strike leaders and the books and property of the union, by a unanimous resolution of the garment workers assembled there, the resignation of right wing officials on the executive board was requested, and the huge demonstration planned for one o'clock of the following day.

Because of the outbreaks, the brutality of the right wing strong-arm men, and the threats by Sigman and his cohorts to take over the headquarters of the joint board and the locals and install by force right wing officials, hundreds of garment workers are guarding the offices of the joint board, 128 East 25th St. and Locals 2, 9, 22 and 35.

Attack Local 35.

The two attacks on the left wing members of the union made by the right wing gangsters was foreshadowed by the attack that preceded the meeting of Local 35 at Manhattan Lyceum the night before. As the pressers were gathering between five and six o'clock, a mob of jeering and howling reactionaries camped across the street from the hall.

When they say they could not disturb the meeting by these tactics, they fell upon the arriving members of the left wing and a free-for-all fight ensued. Reserves from the Fifth street police station were called, but it was fully a half hour before order was restored.

Beginning of Fight.

These violent movements on the part of the Sigman-Beckerman machine are the beginnings of a final desperate struggle to regain control of the union. Chagrined because they have been unable to discredit the left wing leadership of the strike, the machine is now resorting to force to oust the left from office.

At the meeting of the right wing of Local 35, formed of reserves from various unions who were snatched out of the Rand School and the People's Home when the ranks of the attackers outside Manhattan Lyceum were found to be thin, Joseph Breslaw, ex-manager of the local, outlined the plan by which the right wing hopes to betray the strikers to the sub-manufacturers.

Further Betrayal.

He announced that the general executive board of the International Union had requested the Association of Manufacturers to recall the lockout and confer with the union and a committee of cloakmakers appointed for that purpose by the G. E. R.

Meanwhile the left wing leaders of the strike are still carrying on, unaided by the disheartening betrayals and attacks of the reactionary right wing. Despite the action of the general executive board in demanding the resignation of left wing officials of the union, the unanimous endorsement of their leadership by the demonstration outside the national offices of the union and the strikebreaking Jewish Daily Forward has encouraged them to continue their defense of the strikers.

* * *

By S. D. LEVINE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Boston needle workers at an enthusiastic mass meeting held tonight at 28 Hayward Place adopted resolutions condemning the Sigman clique in the cloakmakers' union for their strikebreaking tactics in the present strike in New York and pledged full support to the joint board of New York in the struggle. The meeting also pledged support to the victory loan issued by the strike committee.

The meeting was called by the Trade Union Educational League and the right wingers in Boston showed an example of Sigmanism by trying to prevent the meeting from being held.

Disruption.

It was originally called at Scenic Auditorium. Sam Wiseman of the Cap Makers' Union presided and J. Miller of the cap makers and Rebecca Grech began to speak but the right wingers, who before hand planned to capture the meeting or disrupt it, began to make noise and stop the meeting.

Julius Hochman, Sigman's representative in Boston, with a group of strong-arm men marched to the platform to capture the meeting but were not allowed to do so by the committee.

Call Police.

Hochman called the police and tried to frame-up some of the committee but did not succeed. His hired gun, however, made enough noise to disturb the proceedings. The police dissolved the meeting.

LONDON OBSERVER SEES WAR CLOUDS GATHERING OVER EUROPEAN STATES

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"The problem of Europe is full of knots," says the Observer. "During the next decade attempts to cut them with the sword will end in general devastation," it continued.

Some indications that point toward war are given by the paper: The Italo-German treaty announced at Geneva. This is announced as a "peace pact," but the war motive is seen behind it.

The Italo-Albanian treaty which threatens causing an eruption in the Balkans, having especially aroused Jugoslavia.

Italy is threatening Turkey in Asia Minor.

Lithuania and Poland are at loggerheads over the seizure by Poland of Vilna.

England is apparently preparing for war, having spent millions on a base at Singapore, and is continually spending money there.

The needle workers then went to 28 Hayward Place, where the meeting was continued.

J. Miller told about the sabotage of Hockman in Boston relief work for the strikers, how he prevented the calling of a relief conference in Boston. Fanny Meashopky of the Furriers, told about the onslaught of the Furriers, told about the onslaught of the manufacturers combined with union officials against progressives all over and urged support to the strikers.

Hockman and his henchmen also had a meeting in another hall where Kearney, a republican politician of the Central Labor Union and a notorious fighter against anything progressive, was the main speaker. Hockman was questioned why he allowed scab work to be done in Boston, but he dodged the question saying it is now too late for such a

The workers in Boston condemn the tactics of Sigman's machine here and will rally their full support to the left wing leadership in New York.

'Army' Senators Form Bloc to Defeat Treaty for Outlawing of Gas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A bloc of senators who have been in the U. S. Army, egged on by soldiers' organizations, has been formed to defeat ratification by the United States of the Geneva protocol providing for the outlawing of gas in warfare. A vote will be held next week, and observers say the treaty will be defeated. This will mean all other nations will reject the protocol.

Those in the "gas bloc" include: Warren, Wyoming; Wadsworth, New York; Reed, Pennsylvania; Bingham, Connecticut; Stewart, Iowa; Means, Colorado; Tyson, Tennessee; Steck, Iowa.

The soldier organizations, including the legion and world war veterans, is bombarding the senate with propaganda to prove that U. S. defense will be weakened if poison gas is denied it.

It is significant that Gen. Pershing is in favor of the protocol. He says that the use of gas is "a cruel and inhuman mode of warfare."

* * *

The scope of support sought for the McNary bill is shown by the inclusion of five basic commodities to be benefited, cotton, wheat, corn, rice and swine. Cattle and butter have been eliminated and rice appears for the first time.

The proposed measure has not yet been introduced in the house of representatives. Representative Haugen, heading the house agricultural committee, says he is looking it over. It is declared, however, that the companion bill in the house to the McNary measure in the senate will be fostered by Representative Purnell (republican) Indiana, and Representative Fulmer (democratic) South Carolina. Thus the democratic south joins hands with the republicans north in boasted political non-partisanship.

* * *

The tendency of this legislation is to set up an agricultural monopoly or trust. The farmers have looked with jealous eyes on the huge profits taken by industry and commerce, with agriculture being plunged more and more into bankruptcy.

The demand is made that agriculture be given the same assistance as industry thru the erection of a high tariff wall that serves two purposes:

(1) Maintaining the home market exclusively for home grown products at high prices; (2) thus enabling American agriculture to compete more successfully with cheaper products in foreign markets. In this way it is hoped to dispose of the surplus crops.

It was this plan that Andrew Mellon, the secretary of the treasury, who piled up his many millions in the highly protected industries of the Pittsburgh district, declared

* * *

It must be taken for granted that any farm relief legislation that goes thru congress, and that is favored by either one of the old parties, or even by some third party split-off, must inevitably be in the interests of the well-to-do farmers, the landlords, the bankers, the railroads and the grain speculators, with no actual relief for the working farmer. The seething struggle over farm aid in congress and within the old parties will convince increasing numbers of those who actually till the soil of this fact. There is a great field of activity therefore awaiting the Progressive Farmers of America and the independent political action that it champions.

* * *

Brother Capraro is hereby instructed by the executive board to communicate this resolution to the three bodies interested: 1. The Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions; 2. Brother Samuel A. Beardsley; 3. The Secretary of the district council, Brother Harry A. Groebler.

Resolution voted for unanimously as follows: T. Tantillo, J. Cohen, E. Ariemma, B. Block, C. Ancher, D'Ettorre, I. Cohen, L. M. Cohen, A. Lenzi, A. Scanno, Alessio.

HUGE BROPHY VOTE CAST AT SPRINGFIELD

Young Miners Boost the "Save the Union" Ticket

(Continued from page 1)
is divided as to the motives of Walker's action.

Machine Asleep.

The feature of this election is the determined fight and intelligent activity of the young progressive miners. The machine seems to have been caught napping. Most of the industrial politicians in this election, the leaders standing on the platforms, in couples, passing out marked ballots, the personal cards of candidates, or handing out tiny slips of paper with the sub-district candidates' numbers upon them, are progressives.

Young Miner Busy.

The walls of the polling places are gay with the red Brophy-Stevenson-Brennan stickers. Hundreds of marked sample national ballots have been circulated during the last few days, mostly by energetic young fellows, for the first time many of them awakening to the fact that they have a stake in the future of the union, and that honest elections and progressive votes guarantee that future.

Young Stands Alone.

The only member of the Fishwick-Lewis machine (built by Farrington and inherited by the other two) to appear very prominently on the scene in this election is the notorious "Joker" Young, present member of the district executive board from this sub-district. In the miners' union a board member is a very important official. He not only acts in the board itself as a court of last resort for cases appealed from subordinate parts of the organization, but is one of the important negotiators deciding "cases" between employers and individual unionists with grievances. "Joker" decisions are favorable to the boss in 90 per cent of his cases.

On election day "Joker" released another decision that didn't look funny to the members here. The progressives had made a strenuous fight to elect honest tellers, and in many cases had succeeded. But the president of Klondyke local read a letter from "Joker" on election day by which he was granted authority to decide what tellers should count each ballot. Then he decreed that all the honest tellers should be concentrated on the sub-district count, while he and his rats counted the district ballots. The result of what most miners here hope is the "Joker's" last ruling was an angry jangle, in which for hours the tellers and the local officers argued fiercely behind closed doors, and the votes remained uncounted. A muttering crowd of rank and filers applauded the declaration of one of tellers that they had enough of "Joker" and his rulings, and would count their own votes.

Keep Off Challengers.

The sub-district constitution permits the candidates to maintain challengers at the polls to see that the sub-district ballot is properly counted. In spite of this clause, the officers of Old Citizen local union refused to admit challengers. It is certain that there is a majority of "Save the Union" votes in this local, but, due to the treachery of a supposedly progressive teller, the machine captured the entire vote-counting machinery here, and apparently intends to steal the election. If they do their vote will be contested.

The machine is also expected to throw out on technicalities all the favorable locals it can. The Springfield evening paper calmly prognosticates a complete victory for the present (machine) officials, state and national.

Steel Workers Face Constant Pneumonia Danger, Survey Shows

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Pneumonia is an industrial health hazard for steel workers, a United States public health department survey in Pittsburgh has found. Dr. William Charles White of the department told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in session in New York.

Pittsburgh has a low tuberculosis death rate but the highest constant pneumonia death rate in the world, he said. The steel workers are employed not only in smoky places but many under intense heat, so that violent changes of temperature as occur in going from the job to the home endanger their health.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

Organizer
and
Leader
of the
Passaic
Strike



ALBERT WEISBORD TONIGHT, 8 P. M.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

ALLIES EVACUATE RHINE IN JANUARY; LEAGUE WILL NOT CONTROL WAR ZONE

GENEVA, Dec. 15.—A formula for meeting Germany's demand that military control by the allies in Germany be abandoned, has been practically decided upon, is reported.

The formula, which is being discussed in private conference, is outlined as follows:

1. The present system of military control in Germany would cease in January.

2. Future control of the Rhine and demilitarized zone would be taken from the League of Nations and placed in the hands of the signatories to the Locarno pact, which includes Germany.

3. Control of armaments in the remainder of Germany would remain in the hands of the League of Nations under approximately the same conditions as outlined in 1924.

GENEVA, Dec. 9.—The League of Nations disarmament conference probably will not be convoked before 1928.

Sir Austen Chamberlain insisted upon minute preparation details being arranged, which will probably make it impossible for the conference to be held before 1928.

British Oil Interests To OBEY CALLES' LAND LAWS

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 15.—Great Britain and the British oil companies operating in Mexico have reached an agreement with the Mexican government to support Mexico's position in the land and petroleum controversy with the United States, according to reports current in diplomatic circles here.

British oil interests will file claims for re-validation and will comply with the terms of the new laws, to which the United States objects, it is reported.

Filipinos Lose Hope in Coolidge Aid for Freedom After Message

MANILA, Dec. 15.—Coolidge's message to the U. S. Congress dealing with the Philippines is taken here to mean that Coolidge opposes ever giving the Filipinos their freedom. Newspapers here comment caustically on his message, declaring that it is a warning to the islands to not expect anything favorable from the Coolidge administration.

The president's reference to the rubber industry in the islands, in which he urges for development on a larger scale, is seen as foreshadowing an attempt to wrest the control of rubber from the islands and place it completely in the hands of American capitalists.

Some of the politicians are attempting to assuage the minds of the Filipinos, telling them that there is no cause for alarm in the message and that Coolidge has their welfare at heart.

The committee will meet again to determine a future program. There were indications that, with the possible exception of Pennsylvania, no further inquiries will be ordered.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY VOTES FOR CHILD LABOR

Rejects Amendment to Constitution

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Kentucky's concurrent legislative resolution rejecting the proposed 20th amendment to the federal constitution—the child labor amendment—has been presented to the senate by Vice-President Dawes.

Plead State Rights.

"In the opinion of the majority of the members of the general assembly of Kentucky," the resolution declares, "said proposed measure violates the principle of local self-government." Also, "there can be no real liberty where such important personal right may be limited, regulated and prohibited to the extent proposed."

Therefore the Kentucky legislature rejects this proposed bar to the working of children in factories, mines and fields, for hire.

Act Authorizing Probe Into Alien Property Is Defective, Borah Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—An intimation that the senate will abandon its inquiry into the handling of \$350,000,000 worth of seized Austrian and German property by the alien property custodian was given when Senator Borah reported no progress had been made on the investigation ordered last spring because of a defect in the authorizing resolution.

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The committee will meet again to determine a future program. There were indications that, with the possible exception of Pennsylvania, no further inquiries will be ordered.

Indicate No Further Slush Fund Inquiries

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The senate slush fund committee discussed the question of initiating new investigations into the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Maine, but no decision was reached.

The committee will meet again to determine a future program. There were indications that, with the possible exception of Pennsylvania, no further inquiries will be ordered.

Helping to Win at Passaic

The speaker pointed out the possibility of industrialization of the country.

Kuusinen Assails Pessimism of the Opposition

(Continued from page 1)
tions they are continuing in the factional work and carrying on a struggle that is patently social-democratic. Under the pressure of all the parties, the opposition was compelled to separate from Communism's enemies, but the practical consequences of the opposition leaders' own tactics is disorganization in their own ranks and consolidation of the

Party and the fundamental question of socialist construction. The Soviet workers can be proud that they can and are industrializing Russia.

In conclusion, he declared that discounting intervention, the working class of the U. S. S. R. in spite of all difficulties, will achieve further progress and will build socialism.

Kameneff Speaks.

In his speech, Kameneff of the opposition dwelt on the "right drift" in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and asserted that this right drift was manifesting itself in eulogizing the new economic policy in masking the class struggle, in underestimating the technical economic backwardness of the country, in estimating the role and the importance of the peasantry, and in negating the class struggle for the distribution of the national income that is typical of the actual period of the construction of socialism in the U. S. S. R. The international right drift was manifested in the attitude towards the Anglo-Russian committee, in the illusion that it could eventually be created as a center of a struggle against intervention. The speaker contended that the various aspects of the right drift were bound up with the theory of socialism in one country. We must face the difficulties of the transition period; the socialist construction of the U. S. S. R. is possible but it must be with the help of the proletarian revolutions of other countries.

The speaker attempted to refute the charges against the opposition: the hegemony of Trotskyism, the attempt to create a new party, and the question of practical price policy. He contended that the opposition never defended Trotskyism in so far as Trotskyism differed from Leninism; the theory of permanent revolution, the peasant question, etc. Kameneff claimed that the opposition was taking the initiative of restoring Leninist teachings in the party; he contended that some comrades were deviating most seriously from Leninism.

Opposition Summed Up.

Next, Shatzkin, of the Young Communist International, declared that all sections of the young Comintern unanimously supported the position of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, remaining true to Leninism. The speaker polemized against Vuyovitch regarding the Anglo-Russian committee. He said the committee was practically non-existent and was doing nothing; the English members of the committee had betrayed the working class. It has not helped us, he said, and has not served as a tribute for us. Contact with the British workers is possible only thru a united front. He said the opposition was right in demanding the dissolution of the Anglo-Russian committee. Unless the right reformist leaders go and revolutionaries take their places on the committee, it cannot be a center of struggle against intervention.

Against Vuyovitch

Then, Shatzkin, of the Young Communist International, declared that all sections of the young Comintern unanimously supported the position of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, remaining true to Leninism. The speaker polemized against Vuyovitch regarding the Anglo-Russian committee.

He energetically opposed Zinoviev's views on the Comintern's attitude towards the left and the right. He pointed out that everything depends on a given set of circumstances in a given period. Lenin, he said, repeatedly signalled the warning of ultra-left danger. Shatzkin denounced Zinoviev's and the opposition's attempts to practically create a parallel party within the Communist Party. He declared that the opposition, in spite of numerous quotations, had failed to prove the impossibility of building socialism in the U. S. S. R. Trotsky spoke of our dependence on world capitalism; he must be ignored the most important factor: the conscious will of the proletariat.

The speaker pointed out the possibility of industrialization of the country.

China's Position.

Tan Ping Hsiang of China declared that the Communist Party of China fully endorses the Leninist central committee of the C. P. S. U. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Youth adopted resolutions condemning Trotskyism because it was dangerous for the Chinese revolution. The events in China are belying the views of the opposition that imperialism lessens the irregularities of capitalist development. If the opposition were right the prospects of the Chinese revolution would be hopeless in the face of the common efforts of the imperialists to defeat it. The facts are demonstrating the reverse: each new victory of the Cantonese forces is disintegrating the imperialist front. On the peasant question Trotsky is also wrong. The peasants of China are fighting in the national anti-imperialist struggle under the leadership of the proletariat. After the victory of the revolution there will take place the socialization of the chief branches of industry under the alliance of workers and peasants.

The opposition's slogan that the C. P. must leave the Kuomintang is wrong because it would mean the renunciation of the hegemony of the proletariat and the liquidation of the Chinese revolution.

Meyer, Germany.

The next speaker was Meyer of Germany, who pointed out that the opposition in the C. P. S. U. had attempted to create an international oppositional faction against the C. P. S. U. Zinoviev's bloc with Ruth Fischer had prejudiced the cause of Communism and had benefited the social-democracy in Germany. However, the German Communist Party had emerged

The New Magazine

Saturday, December 18



PREACHERS PREACH WHILE STATESMEN STEAL

By Arthur W. Calheen

In which Calhoun brings "Imperialism and World Politics" a book by Professor Monson of Columbia University, to your attention. This is not a review. The writer simply excites your curiosity about it. Students of Communist theory will be interested to put this book side by side with Lenin's theory of imperialism and see what happens.

PRICKED INTO ACTION

By C. A. Moseley

A short story of a young man who became a strike leader, the part his young wife played in getting him out. A constructive tale. Also "Proletarian Odes" by the same writer.

WHEN HELL BROKE LOOSE

By T. J. O'Flaherty

When the devil and his guests learned from a new comer that Dawes won the Nobel peace prize they went mad and killed the man who told the tale. You will meet many of your old historical acquaintances here, including Woodrow Wilson, Queen Elizabeth, Warren G. Harding and Napoleon.

CHINESE LESSONS FOR AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES

By Manuel Gomez

The eyes of the world are on China today and the American imperialists are quite interested in the Philippines. This article is the second of a series of three written specially by Comrade Gomez for the New Magazine.

INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY REVIEW

By Max Shachtman

A bird's eye view of important events of the week, with a political analysis of their meaning.

OTHER FEATURES

Poems by Oscar Ryan, Henry George Weiss, Paul Comart, Robert Whitaker.

Drawings by Jerger, Vose, Bales, Becker.

SPORTS — THEATER MOVIES



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Food Kitchens Were Provided by United Council of Working Class Housewives.

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and
Leader
of the
Passaic
Strike

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speaks
on the

Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, District No. 8

POLICE CHIEFS HEAR EVIDENCE OF BRUTISHNESS

Probe in the Paper Box Strike Starts

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Evidence of brutality of police against the paper box makers in their strike here was heard by Police Inspector Thomas P. Cummings of the first inspection district in his investigation of the charges brot against the officers by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Police Accused.

Affidavits from fourteen members of the union, men and girls, were presented at the hearing telling of the policemen's activities in attempting to break the strike.

Cummings is to make a report to Police Commissioner McLaughlin, under orders of the mayor, with the view of prosecuting the officers. The accused policemen include Captain Daniel Mangin, Patrolmen Thomas Elliott, Thomas Maddigan, and Price.

Strikers Testify.

Jacob Arkin appeared at the hearing and told how he was attacked by the police captain and three other officials while on picket duty. He was struck in the mouth and three teeth were knocked out. Two girl strikers, Virginia Desoules and Kate Levy, testified that policemen threatened them with revolvers if they did not stop picketing. Ruth Sharoff told how she was attacked by Patrolman Price, who struck her on the back, hurting her severely.

Deny Charges.

The accused policemen, who were at the hearing, denied vehemently the charges, maintaining they were "doing their duty to maintain order."

The fourteen affidavits presented were only a few that could have been obtained from the strikers.

Trammell Fight on World Court Thron to Administration

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Trammell resolution, proposing to take America out of the world court before she actually becomes a member, promised to become a thorn in the side of the administration.

While republican leaders hope to bury the resolution in some committee pigeon-hole, members of the irreconcilable bloc were plotting means of keeping it constantly before the senate during the present session.

Trammell, who voted for adherence to the court, changed his mind during the recess of congress.

Norris Fails to Get Stuck on Cal's Syrup

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—"Vermont maple syrup and buckwheat cakes have no charm for me," remarked Senator Norris of Nebraska, "if the object is bridging the chasm made by the fraud and corruption disclosed in the Illinois and Pennsylvania primaries." He was explaining why the president's "harmony breakfasts" do not appeal to him.

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The Plenum of the Comintern Executive

(Continued from page 3)

not the left. He accused the Comintern of fighting only the left energetically.

Defends British C. P.

Smith (England) defended the British Communist Party from charges of right tendencies. He admitted the weak policy of the leadership of the party after the general strike, but said it soon corrected the mistakes. The Comintern cannot allow frictions within the Communist Party of the Soviet Union itself. The British party, he declared, again emphasizes its solidarity with the measures taken by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union against the opposition and will oppose Trotsky attempts at disruptive and demoralizing tactics with regard to the British party.

Ercoli (Italy) declared that the Italian delegation, after hearing Trotsky's and Zinoviev's speeches, entirely upholds the view expressed in an earlier statement by the delegation thru Cavalli (that the political line of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was correct and a realization of Lenin's directions).

The opposition's action and speeches are liable to undermine the leading role of the Soviet Union Communist Party within the Comintern and therefore all western parties must support the executive committee of the Russian party, he said.

Zinoviev Unconvincing.

Ercoli remarked that Zinoviev's numerous quotations from Marx and Engels and Lenin were unconvincing, misguiding and aiming to conceal his wrong policies and theories. Zinoviev's assertion that the affirmation regarding the possibility of building socialism in the Soviet Union will cause passivity in the Communist parties and the proletariat of other countries, is wrong. The reverse is correct, that the Russian revolution is a powerful factor in the revolutionary movement of the world because it confirms the confidence of the working masses that the Soviet Union can build socialism.

Trotsky's argument is again essentially the theory of the "permanent revolution," alleging that the Russian revolution can favorably develop only if the revolution in the west begins in the near future. From this fundamental lack of faith in the revolution follow all other mistakes of the opposition on internal and international questions, driving the opposition towards syndicalism and reformism. Therefore, Ercoli concluded, the opposition must be liquidated ideologically and politically in the Soviet Union and throughout the Comintern.

Manuilsky Assails Trotsky.

In the twenty-second session on the 10th of December under Remmelle's chairmanship, Manuilsky (Russia) spoke. He pointed out that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was the center of the political activity of the world proletariat and therefore a lack of faith in the possibility of building socialism in Russia means an attack against the Communist International.

The Comintern, said Neumann, must rally the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the most revolutionary and international party in the world, to defeat the block of the Russian and foreign oppositions and completely liquidate them ideologically.

Report of Zinoviev's Speech

IN the evening session of Dec. 8, Gregory Zinoviev, former chairman of the Comintern and leader of the opposition, took part in the debate on Stalin's report on the Russian question. He admitted the crucial divergence of views on the question of socialist construction in one country.

Zinoviev asserted that the executive of the Comintern's draft program does not contain a single point providing for the feasibility of the theory of socialism in one country. He cited Marx and Engels in an attempt to prove the law of the irregular development of capitalism, which was well known to Marx and Engels, and precluded the possibility of the victory of the proletarian revolution in one country alone, altho Zinoviev admitted the possibility to start the onslaught in one country.

Cites Lenin.

He declared that Lenin entirely shared Marx's and Engels' view. He cited Lenin as saying that while the Soviet Republic stood alone in the capitalist world encirclement, it would be utopian to believe that it is possible to achieve full economic independence.

Zinoviev often interrupted in his speech by his opponent's remarks, continued to cite Lenin and tried to prove that Lenin in 1915 and again in 1917 after February, propounded the idea that the proletariat can seize political power in a backward country, but cannot achieve the full economic victory of the revolution.

Zinoviev protested against the affirmation that Lenin taught the theory that the victory of the revolution was possible in one country alone.

International Prospects.

The speaker further attempted to refute the charge that the opposition is guilty of non-recognition of the prospects of the revolution and passivity. He declared that the building of socialism will be completed with the help of the proletarian revolution in other countries, that the Soviet power will stand, and that while the prospects of socialist construction are necessary they must be international in scope.

Replying to the arguments that the relations of the workers and peasants of other countries must be the same as in the U. S. S. R., Zinoviev pointed

RANKS OF PAPER BOX BOSSSES ARE SHOWING BREAKS

One of Largest Shops Gives In

Trotsky, Manuilsky said, recognized his mistakes with regard to Lenin, but failed to recognize his errors in respect to the party and the Comintern. The party's development from the beginning of the revolution went thru three stages: First, on the eve of October, when the problem was one of seizing power in a backward country. Second, the period of war communism when the main problem was that of keeping power and whether the proletariat of other countries could prevent imperialist intervention. Third, from the new economic policy until today, when the fundamental problem is the building of socialism.

Lenin's Advice.

In each stage Lenin advanced the main point: alliance with the peasants assures victory. The social-democrats always asserted we cannot achieve our tasks; elements within our own party constantly share the social-democratic drift. Trotsky hopefully mixed up these three stages.

Manuilsky, emphasizing that the question of socialist construction is an international and not only a Russian problem, pointed out that the social-democrats in Germany in 1923 and in Italy in 1926 discouraged the workers and alleged that a revolution in one country was impossible. We must say the contrary: the revolution in separate countries is possible even now, as witness the rising in Estonia last year.

Trotsky, he went on, considers the Soviet Union still part of world capitalism. We must energetically oppose such a view because of its dangerous inferences. In conclusion, Manuilsky pointed out that the social-democratic press (Levi, Germany, Arbeiter Zeitung, Australia, etc.) is wholeheartedly backing the Russian opposition.

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Worker Correspondence
 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

PULLMAN PORTERS CELEBRATE GREAT UNION PROGRESS

'Victory Dinner' Held in New York

By CLARIÑA MICHELS
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Two hundred and fifty trade unionists and friends of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters gathered recently to congratulate the young union of colored workers on the progress they had made during the past year, at a labor dinner at the Yorkville Casino.

"In August 1925," said A. Philip Randolph, general organizer for the brotherhood, "we started our work of organization. We now have a majority of the 10,000 porters throughout the country in our union."

"They are fast waking up to the realization that the only way they can escape from their present slavery is by joining the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters."

Ask for Hearing.

Randolph stated that the brotherhood had recently asked the railway mediation board for a hearing. This step was taken after a request to the Pullman company for a conference was ignored.

"Our grievances and claims are not those of men who do not know what they want, or why, but are substantially backed up by a thorough study and report of the porters' conditions made by the labor bureau," he declared. "We have a good case and we expect to win."

Tells of Conditions.

Robert W. Bagnall, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, pointed out the intolerable conditions under which the porters work. "These men are given an average wage of only \$72 a month, and on many of their runs they have only three or four hours sleep a night," he said. "These and other insufferable conditions will be done away with thru the efforts of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which deserves our whole hearted support."

Other speakers who congratulated the members and officers of the brotherhood, were Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, and Samuel Untermyer, noted lawyer.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner; Hazel Nyman, accordion; Alvin Baum; Lucy Wilber; Great Lakes Saxophone Kings.

9:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.

11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

12:00—WCFL Radio Program.

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THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in Chicago only):	\$8.00 per year	By mail (outside of Chicago):	\$6.00 per year
\$2.50 three months	\$2.00 three months	\$3.50 six months	\$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

J. LOUIS ENGDALH William F. Dunne Editors
BERT MILLER Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

Concealing Election Results in the United Mine Workers

The Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers of America is not going to let the membership know the results of the election until it has had the fullest opportunity to fix the ballots to suit its purposes.

This is made clear by a dispatch from the home of John L. Lewis and the headquarters of District 12—Springfield, Illinois. The dispatch states that the results of the district election will not be known for six weeks and that it cannot be stated when the results of the election in the international union will be made public.

This means that the Lewis machine will claim election by an overwhelming majority from now until the convention of the U. M. W. of A. next February, altho it is well known that Lewis has been defeated by actual ballots cast in every election since he took office.

The results of the election in 1923 have never been furnished to members of the union, tabulated local by local as the constitution provides. The Lewis machine rules by reason of control of the union offices and treasury and the support of a small minority of the membership.

The "Save the Union" ticket headed by John Brophy issued a leaflet before the election instructing its supporters to send in the results of the election in their local unions, and all violations of the election rules, to the office of *The Coal Miner*, Box 8, Springfield, Ill. This is the surest way of ascertaining an approximate estimate of the results of the election and if this is done in a systematic manner it will make much more difficult the manipulation of the vote by the Lewis machine.

The progressive forces can build up such a strong case against the corrupt leadership of the union by securing the vote of local unions themselves that their fight in the convention will be that of a majority against a usurping minority.

The "Save the Union" bloc must prepare in this way and by use of their methods just as effective to combat the drive that will be made against it with the purpose of crushing it and stamping out ruthlessly, as is being attempted in the needle trades unions, all opposition to a policy of "efficiency" unionism as a substitute for fighting unionism.

Another Victory for the Peoples' Armies

With the fall of Hangchow in Chekiang province to the peoples' army, Sun Chuang Fang is left only with the eastern fringe of Anhwei province in which Nanking is situated and Kiangsu province with its seaport of Shanghai.

The troops of General Feng are advancing now from the north and west and Sun Chuang Fang cannot move southward without leaving his rear open to attack from the Feng forces which will soon make a juncture with the southern army.

The joint offensive of Chang Tsu-lin, Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan appears to have collapsed, together with the plan for a loan of \$50,000,000 from British interests whose security was to be the custom receipts of the port of Shanghai. The advance of the peoples' armies towards Shanghai and the sympathy of the mass of the Chinese population of that city for the peoples' government, make this kind of security worth just a little less than the proverbial tinker's dam.

Imperialism is at its wit's end in China. It must either prepare a gigantic joint offensive against the New China or confess defeat and make the best terms possible. Imperialism's internal conflicts make a joint offensive impossible.

The mass meeting held two days ago in Hankow, attended by 300,000 people, at which Borodin, Soviet Russian adviser to the peoples' government, was the principal speaker, holds no comfort for the imperialist powers. It is a guarantee that the masses of the Chinese people look to the Soviet Union for guidance and that they have the fullest confidence in the friendship of its workers' and peasants' government.

Of all the great nations, the Soviet Union alone has no selfish motives in China. The well-financed propaganda of the imperialist press in China has not been able to convince the Chinese masses to the contrary.

The tremendous mass welcome accorded Borodin is also a guarantee that the Chinese masses do not intend to stop with the conquest of their country from the imperialists and militarists, but are moving in the direction of the socialization of land and industry and complete liberation of the masses from economic and political oppression and the burden of a feudal culture.

These are great days in the Far East.

They are great days for the world revolutionary movement. The alliance between the liberated workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, the working class of the imperialist countries and the colonial masses, is in process of formation.

When the working class in the imperialist nations is moving as rapidly as are the Chinese masses at present, the doom of imperialism will be sealed.

"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY"

"An American Tragedy," Theodore Dreiser's much talked of novel, dramaized by Patrick Kearney, is now playing at the Longacre Theater, New York City.

As I have not read the book I am not in a position to compare it with the play. Yet, I feel that an attempt has been made by the producers to sort of jazz up the story to give it a more popular appeal. The courtroom scene, which has great possibilities, has parts in it which is foreign to all court procedure in New York state, where the trial takes place. The following list scene of the play, the

death house at Sing Sing prison, is worth while, the best of the twelve scenes which constitute the play.

Morgan Farley, gives a remarkably fine performance as Clyde, The same can be said of Miriam Hopkins, as Sandra, Katherine Wilson, is adequate as Roberta,

British Felt Secure.

FORTY years ago the British dominions were part and parcel of the British empire. Had any serious suggestion of independence been made at that time it would have been scoffed at, in London, as foolhardy. Even up to the beginning of the World War the dominions were regarded as an essential part of the empire, and were treated accordingly.

During the war, however, a change took place. Imperial conferences as

The New Drive on Militant Trade Unionism

Introduction.

THE purpose of these articles is to show by documentary evidence, whose authenticity no one can impugn, that the campaign against all progressive tendencies in the labor movement which was launched, at the A. F. of L. convention in 1923 has entered a new phase in which there is a more open combination than ever before of the trade union officialdom, the capitalist press, the employers and the government.

It will also be shown that the main motives which prompt the intensified attack, centering first on the Communists and second on the left wing, are (1) the desire of the capitalists to suppress all struggles which interfere with the development of American imperialist prosperity and either destroy the trade unions or force them to a general dead level of docility, (2) the desire of the trade union officialdom to force on the unions a policy which will make of them the docile organizations which the capitalists will accept, (3) the desire of both the capitalists and their labor agents to drive the Communists out of the unions and destroy their influence in the labor movement because they are the most conscious and best organized exponents of fighting unionism who are trying to rally all workers for struggle on a program of immediate and necessary demands.

Finally, these articles will show that the policy of the trade union officialdom, of which the latest attack on the left wing is a logical result, is based on one phase, and one phase alone, of American capital development, i. e. its present temporary over swing, and that because of this neglect of other fundamental factors, can bring nothing but disaster to the labor movement.

The more "successful" this policy is, i. e. the more endorsement it receives from the masses now, the more disastrous will be the ultimate result. The Communists and the organized left wing therefore are fighting the battle of the whole working class when they resist to the utmost the new offensive of the combined forces of American capitalism which, in the period of imperialism, include with some minor exceptions the whole bloc of trade union officialdom.

—W. F. D.

EVEN if we give such factors as the long period of unemployment which preceded the strike and the tremendous profits which the American capitalist class has at its disposal for aiding its various sections in their conflicts with the workers, it still remains true that the greatest weaknesses of the union was the treacherous character of the right wing activities.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' officialdom, in contrast to its

previous untried aid in I. L. G. W. strikes, gave a puffy \$25,000 to a strike which has cost more than \$100,000 per week.

With 20,000 workers locked out by

the jobbers, the right wing in the

needle trades got busy. To its aid

came the officialdom of other unions

in which the left wing was showing strength—the United Mine Workers of America and the United Textile Workers.

A conference of trade union officials, attended by Vice-President Woll of the American Federation of Labor, was held in New York during the week of November 28. Plans were made at this meeting to start a new offensive against the Communists and the left wing in the trade unions.

THE next week a conference of officials which claimed to represent 35 unions was held in the Rand school. This meeting did three things:

1. It adopted a manifesto calling upon the labor movement to exterminate the Communists.

2. It formed a permanent organization calling itself the "Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions."

3. It arranged for a larger conference to be called a "General Trade Union Conference," to which all unions in New York are invited to send three delegates and which is to

sumed the character of bargaining among equals. The dominions were providing men and money, wholesale, for the prosecution of the war. They therefore, as a matter of course, demanded the right to be heard on matters of common concern.

War Brought Crisis.

THE war created an acute economic situation for the empire. Up to that time British industry and British bankers had been able to supply the demands of the dominions and the colonies for goods and for capital.

While the war was on both goods and capital were needed at the front and the outlying portions of the empire were faced with a choice between buying their goods outside the empire, making them on the spot, or going without.

The result was a shift in the purchases of the Canadians,

who turned to the United States for many of the goods that had formerly come from Britain.

In Australia, South Africa and Canada, the war demand and the high prices, led to the establishment of numerous home industries and to the rapid expansion of those already established.

In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no compulsion whatever.

"Equality of status so far as Britain and the dominions are concerned is the root principle governing our imperial relations."

The British empire is not founded

on coercion, Balfour argues: "Free institutions are its lifeblood. Free co-operation is its instrument. Every dominion is now and must always remain the sole judge of the extent of this cooperation."

Following out these general lines of

policy, the governors general in the

dominions are shorn of all coercive

power. The king becomes the titular

head of each of the dominions. Each

of the dominions may make its own treaties. And in general "legislation by the parliament at Westminster applying to a dominion, would only be passed with the consent of the dominion concerned."

Canada Closer to U. S.

CERTAIN economic interests still hold the dominions and the British empire together. It is worthy of note, however, that the economic interests which bind Canada to the United States are stronger than those which bind Canada to Britain. The sentimental attachments to the mother country remain. Economically Canada is far closer to the United States than to Britain.

India is specifically excluded from the provisions of the report. It remains under the India Act of 1919.

Face Desperation.

BRITISH rulers find themselves in a desperate situation. The World War broke them economically and financially. The mine strike had wrecked their weakened economic structure. The dominions came to the Imperial conference with well-formed demands for independence. There was no alternative. The British accepted the decree of economic evolution.

Thus in the British empire informally dissolved, insofar as the dominions are concerned. What will happen to the large investments of British capital in these dominions is now a matter of negotiation, just as the funds were invested in any other foreign country. And thus is the process of capitalist disintegration proceeding, with the British empire (until the war, the leading world capitalist unit) the chief victim.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

She put her arms about him, but she hardly knew she was there, so cruelly was his spirit wrung by the vision of Paul in jail. And he, Bunny, running away from the trouble, loafing about and pretending it was a "vacation." He that thought he understood the social problem, and had an ideal, at least a glimpse of what was kind and fair. He broke loose from Vee's arms and began to pace the floor, storming, half at himself for a renegade, and half at the dirty crooks that ran the government of San Elmo county, and stole the funds that were supposed to keep the jail clean and feed the prisoners. Bunny was twisting his hands together in his misery, and Vee watched him, startled; it was a new aspect of her Bunny-rabbit, that she had thought so sweet and soft and warm!

"Listen, dear!" she broke in, suddenly.

The Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated, devotes its whole editorial page to the Cloakmakers' strike and says:

What has happened since the beginning of the cloakmakers' strike and what is happening in the Cloakmakers' Union now is but the inevitable outcome of the way in which the Communist Party plays trade union politics. It is the inevitable outcome of the initial sacrifice of industrial policy to politics. "Justice," official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, likewise devotes its whole editorial page to the strike and the right wing offensive. Speaking of a circular sent to all members of the union except known Communists and left wings by the General Executive Board, "Justice" says:

It appears at a moment when our members, stunned by the terrific blow they have received as a result of the outcome of the cloak strike in New York, and boiling with indignation over the terrible mismanagement of the strike by its Communist leaders and directors, are searching for an answer to this calamity which has befallen their organization and are seeking light and guidance that would lead them out of the morass into which the political adventurers have dragged them.

The searching analysis contained in the G. E. B.'s statement supplies this light abundantly. It lifts the curtain over the New York cloakmakers' tragedy and exposes mercilessly the hypocrisy, insincerity and blatant incompetence which its principal actors, the Communist camarilla, have displayed from the first day they became the masters of the destiny of the 35,000 cloakmakers involved in it.

The stage having been set for an attack all along the line it needed only some rank and file camouflage to allow the officialdom to appear as saviors of the union. A farcical "investigation" was held by the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. the board then met in solemn session and passed a resolution ordering the regularly elected members of the Joint Board, strike committee to surrender their positions and turn over all books and property to the G. E. B. Local union executive committees were removed from office and all positions filled by appointment by the G. E. B.

But the new offensive of reaction is not confined to New York or to the needle trades and its official press. It was planned as a nation-wide movement and it is developing rapidly in this direction.

(To be continued.)

Liquidating the British Empire

By SCOTT NEARING.

IMPERIAL statemen, meeting in London thru the past few weeks, have been liquidating the British empire. There was much conjecture as to the exact form which this liquidation would take. The report on Imperial Reorganization settles the controversy.

Four Forces.

Four great driving forces have been shattering the British empire during the past quarter century. They were able to operate with peculiar deadliness because of the scattered nature of the British empire and the varied economic levels occupied by its different units.

The first of these forces was the rivalry of competing empires: notably Germany, Japan, France, Belgium and the United States. The second was the move for dominion independence. The third was the nationalist movements and nationalist revolutions in the British colonies and spheres of influence.

The fourth was the labor movement abroad, as embodied in the Russian Revolution and the Soviet Proletarian State; and at home as exemplified in the general strike and the mine strike.

British Felt Secure.

British dominions were part and parcel of the British empire. Had any serious suggestion of independence been made at that time it would have been scoffed at, in London, as foolhardy.

Even up to the beginning of the World War the dominions were regarded as an essential part of the empire, and were treated accordingly.

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sumed the character of bargaining among equals. The dominions were providing men and money, wholesale, for the prosecution of the war. They therefore, as a matter of course, demanded the right to be heard on matters of common concern.

I T was this line of development that led the South Africans, immediately after the war, to put a duty on boots and shoes in order to keep out British competition.

It was the same line of development that led the South African premier, Mr. Hertzog, to go to the Imperial Conference of 1923 with the demand that the dominions have a "black and white" guarantee of their independence.

The economic independence had already been established. It only remained to recognize the fact in a formal way.

Balfour Faces Facts.

ARTHUR Balfour was chairman of the committee that had the matter under advisement at the conference. His report is a masterpiece of British